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- a) Smoking
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- c) Preeclampsia
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- a- PET
- b- Smoking
- ~~c- Iron deficiency anemia~~
- d- Chronic hypertension
- e- External trauma to the abdomen

62- A diagnosis of severe PET in 37 wks with BPr 160/110 is supported by

- a- Urine output of 1000 ml/24 hrs
- b- That physical sign on the slide
- ~~c- Epigastric pain~~
- d- BPr of 160/110 at 8 wks in the same gestation
- e- A parity > 5

63- A 26 yrs PG pregnant at 8 wks. Her hands were swollen with loss of the normally seen tendons & bony prominences. Which is not a possible diagnosis?

- a- Malnutrition
- b- Renal insufficiency
- ~~c- PET~~
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64- Which is expected with that fetal position (star) at the onset of second stage of labor

- a- Normal labor
- b- Prolonged labor
- c- Precipitate labor
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- e- None of the above

65- Which of the following don't contribute in the causation of such condition (star)

- a- Anthropoid pelvis
- b- Android pelvis
- c- DOP
- d- Maternal kyphosis
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66- Which is the incorrect statement regarding that technique for delivery of aftercoming head of breach (star)

- a- The aim is to deliver the fetus while maintaining full flexion of fetal head
- b- The technique is not initiated until moulding of the head
- c- Traction is not applied on the fetal body
- d- That technique could be aided by suprapubic pr
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67- Which is the incorrect statement regarding that fetal malpresentation

- a- CS is the most suitable method for delivery
- b- There is a risk of associated CFME
- c- There is a risk of associated contracted pelvis
- d- Is less common with PTL
- e- Is more common with twins

68- A case of obstructed labor with ant shoulder wedged behind the SP. Which is not a risk factor for such a case?

- a- Previous history of such event
- b- Maternal DM
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69- That blotted graph during labor is useful in all the following except

- a- Early detection of abnormal progress of labor
- b- Estimation of rate of cervical dilatation
- c- Calculation of Bishop score
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70- Kefaya keda, why?

- x- Fa3ban
- y- Ga3an
- z- Na3san



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MCQ

Slides



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- ~~d) History of threatened abortion~~
- e) Previous placental abruption

61- This hematoma was found on inspection of the maternal side of the placenta after delivery. The risk factors for this condition don't include

- a- PET
- b- Smoking
- ~~c- Iron deficiency anemia~~
- d- Chronic hypertension
- e- External trauma to the abdomen

62- A diagnosis of severe PET in 37 wks with BPr 160/110 is supported by

- a- Urine output of 1000 ml/24 hrs
- b- That physical sign on the slide
- ~~c- Epigastric pain~~
- d- BPr of 160/110 at 8 wks in the same gestation
- e- A parity > 5

63- A 26 yrs PG pregnant at 8 wks. Her hands were swollen with loss of the normally seen tendons & bony prominences. Which is not a possible diagnosis?

- a- Malnutrition
- b- Renal insufficiency
- ~~c- PET~~
- d- Heart failure
- e- Liver cell failure

64- Which is expected with that fetal position (star) at the onset of second stage of labor

- a- Normal labor
- b- Prolonged labor
- c- Precipitate labor
- d- Uterine inertia
- e- None of the above

65- Which of the following don't contribute in the causation of such condition (star)

- a- Anthropoid pelvis
- b- Android pelvis
- c- DOP
- d- Maternal kyphosis
- e- IUGR

66- Which is the incorrect statement regarding that technique for delivery of aftercoming head of breach (star)

- a- The aim is to deliver the fetus while maintaining full flexion of fetal head
- b- The technique is not initiated until moulding of the head
- c- Traction is not applied on the fetal body
- d- That technique could be aided by suprapubic pr
- e- The technique is abandoned in the current obst practice

67- Which is the incorrect statement regarding that fetal malpresentation

- a- CS is the most suitable method for delivery
- b- There is a risk of associated CFME
- c- There is a risk of associated contracted pelvis
- d- Is less common with PTL
- e- Is more common with twins

68- A case of obstructed labor with ant shoulder wedged behind the SP. Which is not a risk factor for such a case?

- a- Previous history of such event
- b- Maternal DM
- c- Maternal hypertension
- d- Macrosomia
- e- Anencephaly

69- That blotted graph during labor is useful in all the following except

- a- Early detection of abnormal progress of labor
- b- Estimation of rate of cervical dilatation
- c- Calculation of Bishop score
- d- Determining the need for augmentation of labor
- e- Early diagnosis of obstructed labor

70- Kefaya keda, why?

- x- Fa3ban
- y- Ga3an
- z- Na3san